Proposed Maximum Residue Limit PMRL2008-34

Famoxadone

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Under the authority of the *Pest Control Products Act*, Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA), has concluded that the addition of new uses on caneberries (Crop Subgroup 13-07A, see Appendix I) to the label of Tanos 50 DF Fungicide, containing technical grade famoxadone and cymoxanil, product, is acceptable. The specific uses approved in Canada are detailed on the label of Tanos 50 DF Fungicide, *Pest Control Products Act* Registration Number 27435.

The evaluation of this famoxadone application indicated that the end-use product has merit and value and that the human health and environmental risks associated with the new uses are acceptable. Details regarding the registration can be found in the corresponding Evaluation Report that is available on the PMRA website, under Public Registry, Product Information, Current Applications.[1]

Before registering a pesticide for food use in Canada, the PMRA must determine the quantity of residues that are likely to remain in or on the food when the pesticide is used according to label directions and that such residues will not pose an unacceptable health risk. This quantity is then legally established as a maximum residue limit (MRL). An MRL applies to the identified raw agricultural food commodity as well as to any processed food product that contains it, except where separate MRLs are specified for the raw agricultural commodity and a processed product made from it.

Consultation on the proposed MRLs for famoxadone is being conducted via this document (see Next Steps).

To comply with Canada's international trade obligations, consultation on the proposed MRLs is also being conducted internationally by notifying the World Trade Organization, as coordinated by the Standards Council of Canada.

The proposed MRLs for famoxadone in Canada in or on food, to be added to those already legally established, are as follows.

Table 1 Proposed Maximum Residue Limits for Famoxadone

Common Name	Residue Definition	MRL (ppm)	Food Commodity
Famoxadone	5-methyl-5-(4-phenoxyphenyl)-3-(phenylamino)-2,4-oxazolidinedione	10	Blackberries, loganberries, raspberries, wild raspberries

A complete list of all MRLs established in Canada can be found on the PMRA's MRL webpage.

[1] The relevant report can be accessed by selecting the Programs and Special Actions/Minor Use/Historical tab and opening the Evaluation Report found under Application Number 2007-1634.

International Situation and Trade Implications

The proposed Canadian MRLs are the same as the corresponding caneberry tolerance established in the United States (tolerances listed in 40 CFR Part 180 by pesticide). Currently, Codex MRLs[2] have not been established for famoxadone on caneberries (Codex MRLs searchable by pesticide or commodity).

Next Steps

The PMRA invites the public to submit written comments on the proposed MRLs for famoxadone up to 75 days from the date of publication of this document. Please forward your comments to Publications (see contact information on the cover page of this document). The PMRA will consider all comments received before making a final decision on the proposed MRLs for famoxadone and posting an Established Maximum Residue Limit (EMRL) document on the PMRA's website.

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2 Codex is an international organization under the auspices of the United Nations that develops international food standards, including MRLs.

Appendix I

Crop Groups: Numbers and Definitions

Crop Group Number	Name of the Crop Group	Food Commodities Included in the Crop Group
13-07A	Berry and Small Fruit Crop Group Caneberry Subgroup	Blackberries Loganberries Raspberries (red and black) Wild raspberries Cultivars and/or hybrids of the above